Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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TERMS One Dollar a year, in a ranc.

the Church, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to

ar Editors friendly, please copy or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scripturet against Slavery, and the Scripturet against Slavery aga

"To the law and to the testimony , if they speak not according to this instruction in righteosaness. That the man of God might be perfect, there oughly furnithed onto all good works " ii Tim. in 16.17

Part III .- Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the

CHAPTER XXX.

THE PROPILERY OF MICAIL

Immediately after the words last quoted, the prophet proceeds, by way of presenting a contrast to the then existing state of things in Israel and Judah, to describe the glories of the latter day, when the Messiah's reign shall fully be established on the earth. As if to exhibit the true religion, in its total opposition to the false, he says:

" But in the last days" (when the false prophets and their "But in the tas undy" (when the take prophets and their desired and dupes shall all have been swept away) "it shall come to pass that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall he established in the top of the mountains, and it shall be existed above the hills, and people shall flow man to it. And many untions shall close and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain strength of the control nous, nation and not sit up it should against nation, neither shall they j in war any mire. But they shall sit, every man under his vice and under his fig tree, and uone shall make them afrail, for the nouth of the Lord hath spoken it. &c.—(Chap. iv, 1-4.)

affirm a condition 7 freedom and se urity from oppression. Instead of being despoiled of their rights and robbed of tion enjoy them. En h one should have his own home, his own lands and trees, and enjoy their fruits and productions. As the description ex d s all o pression, so the terms employed are peculiarly adapted to exchange attel slave y eral, without thinking of every specific form of their sins,

A d how was such a wonderf I change to he produced? The prophecy itself auswers the question. The people of inspired prophets, the great prevailing sins of the people in many nations should seek the L -d, desiring to be taught general in which all or nearly all of them participated? his ways, in order that they eight walk in them. A general inquiry should prevail, sencerning the laws by which God governed the nations, would of Zion, the spiritual sented as coming afterward. Moses and the Prophets, Zion, the true church of God, as distinguished from the false | Christ and his Apostles, were remarkable for reproving the

destroyed out of Zion should go forth the law-the law of equal and impartial love, the law that e ademns all oppression. By this law, Christ should judge among many people and rebuke strong nations, afar off, testing all their buking whatever was not in harmony with them. "The body this law. This word, proclaimed from the literal Jerusalem, on the day of Pentecost, and preserved in the spir-

itual Jerusalem, ever afterward, for the equal benefit of Jew and Gentile, bond and free, Barbarian and Scythian, would he the world's grand remedy against oppression wherever it was truly embraced and obeyed. The faithful preaching of this "word" would be the grand instrumen tality employed, and this would require preachers like Mi cah, Amos, Hosea, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Isaiah, and all the true prophets of Israel and Judah, in contra distinction from the false prophets who opposed them, and cried " peace, peace.' It was by no accidental or fortuitous concurrence of cau-

ses that this wonderful prophecy of the latter day glory of the Church, a glory so largely defined and described by the absence of oppression, was inserted so immediately after the declaration of God's displeasure with his ancient Israel and Judah, for their oppressions, and his determination to east them out of his sight. If we turn now to the parallel passage in the second chapter of Isaiah, where the same bright and glowing description of the "last days," is presented in almost the same words, we shall find that it stands in precisely the same connection there, that it does here, as a sequel and as a contrast to the same corrupt and oppressive church, whose abundant sacrifices God would not accept, and whose destruction, unless they should repent, was there threatened.

If the spirit of Inspiration did not design, by the double testimony of these two prophets, preserved for our instruction, to teach us that the conversion of the world, and the Millennium of Christianity, are in no way to be ushered in, but by the "word of the Lord" made effectual for the "rebuke" of oppression, hy the preaching of his faithful messengers-and if it was not his design to teach us likewise, that preachers of an opposite character, crying "peace, peace, amid the abominatious of slavery and slaveholding, are not his true messengers, and ought not to be regarded as such; then we demand to know what practical instruction is contained in them, and why they were placed among

We ask, further, how do such divine utterances as these, compare with the theory and the practice of those religious teachers who, though they do not apologize for slavery and time, to bear their testimony against it, are nevertheless expecting to call sinners to repentance, to bring them under conviction of sin, and to secure their conversion, in the first place, without shocking their prejudices on this delicate subject of the sin of oppression, until afterwards, hoping that after they are converted, they will then hear to be told led to repent of it, likewise? Without denying that persons may be led to repent of some sins, and of their sins in gen until afterward, we must still ask whether the preacher who warns them to repent, ought not to specify, as did the In the passage before us, the judging and the rehuking of the natious are first mentioned, and the effects are repre-

church, which being polluted with oppression, was to be particular sins of the people, especially the great sin of

Some further reproofs of oppression are contained in the prophecy of Micah, and some further descriptions of the

In the sixth chapter, after showing the uselessness of mero religious observances and rituals, the prophet pro-

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good. And what doth the Lord require of thee hut to do justly, and to live mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—(I hap. vi.,

" Are there yet the treasures of wickedness, in the house of the wicked, and the scant measure that is abominable? Shall I count them pure, with the wicked balances, and with the hag of deceitful weights? For the rich men thereof are lies, and their tongue is deceitful in their mouth. Therefore also will I make thee sick in smiting thee, in making thee desolate, because of thy sins."—(v. 10-13.)

"For the statutes of the house of Omri are kept, and all "For the statutes of the house of Ohiri are kept, since she works of the house of Ahab, and ye walk in their counsels, that I should make thee a desolation, and the inhabitants thereof a hissing, thorefore ye shall bear the reproach of my people."—(v. 16.)

The priests of Omri and Ahah, and their successors, down to the time of Micah, had doubtless taught the people the duty of obeying the "law of the land," whether in violation of the law of God or no. They denounced as treasouable, the doctrine of the prophets of Jehovah, who declared his law to be paramount. The more moderate portion of them who, pretending to be reformers, healed the wound "slightly," conceded, probably, that wicked laws must be obeyed, until they were ropealed. So " the statutes of the house of Omri were kept," while the laws of God were disoheyed. " All the works of the house of Ahab" were constitutional and loyal, or were to be treated as such, but works of justice and mercy, were to be laid aside, whenover the statutes of Omri and Ahah required them to be. Just so it is in this country. The Fugitive Slave Bill forhidding to feed the hungry and shelter the outcast, is held binding, while the opposite commandments of God, and the precepts of Christ, are held to be inoperative and obsolete. And we have religious teachers who inculeate this as a religious

"That they may do evil with both hands carnestly, the prince saketh, and the judge asketh for a reward, and the great man, he uttereth his mischievous deaire, so they wrap it up. The best of them is as a brier, the most upright is sharper than a thorn bedge; the day of thy watchman, and thy visitation council, now shall be their perpicity."

Whether those will healed the wound "slightly" advised the people to follow and confide in "the hest'-" the most upright of these- the least of two evils" we are no particularly informed. Very probably they did, as they must have claimed, as their successors do to belong to the ni idle,

In the fearful peril which has so suddenly arrested the peaceful progress of the nation, and have a common interest. and prospective results, does it not demand of christians special solicitude in regard to the new responsibility it imposes upon them as members of the body positic? And is

min that slavery is the real cause of our troubles, there is or hoped for. The majority probably regard it as merely

The wish is father of the thought."

offort consecret presents it. Like the reprimises and quictists," caying an unager, it when Mr. Melster so bitter provoked by that sumexation, on the plex that he would gitive Slave Act, the Dred Scott Decision, the John Brown such account; there is reason to fear that those now expecting the present war to destroy slavery, while doing nothing to forward such a result, will yet wake up to the terrible fact, that it " is only scotched not killed."

If slavery, which has ruled the nation for fifty years, and inaugurated the present war because that coutrol could not of the ground, with all the guaranties, constitutional, 1 legisobsequious government, will it relinquish not merely its control but its existence, without a struggle-a struggle made necessary by specific efforts for its overthrow? And yet do we not look in vain for such efforts in any movement, popuhar or governmental, in that direction? Some have hoped much from Geu. Butler's decision, regarding the slaves of rebels as "contraband of war," to be used for service if needed, and the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, and the recent act of Congress, confiscating them. There can be little ground of hope, it would seem, for such acts of strategic policy, when we look in vain for any expression of purpose or wish, from either department of government, eivil or military, to interfere with the principle of the system; when to those acts, can say that they "affect slavery only the same rights." Some affect to regar! these acts as but the entering wedge to a more thorough and radical policy, that ity such an opinion can be cherished, is is difficult for us to

ministration. We are not unaware of the serious difficulties that encumber the subject of slavery, and the best method of restoring to four millions of our down-trodden ble rights. We can readily account for the reluctance of of political power. We recognize these difficulties, and re-

free of parintisms humanly and trusted constants.

In discussion of the parintisms have been considered as the parintism of empiricism, peaks to be the constant of the parintisms of the parintisms that the parintisms of the pari

1. It overlooks the natural workings of the great law of as the nation's experience abundantly proves. Can that war against each other in the future as they have in the demands that a body of men and women, numbered has

2. It involves the forfeiture of the Divine favor. God should not sit inactive and altogether hold their peaces has given very unequivocal intimations of his purposes in this time. Enlargement and deliverance may arise, but is this regard. To the rebellious Jews it was said, " But your

crooked paths; whoseever gotth in them shall not know the oppressed go free and to break every yoke?" If these are the conditions of the Divine favor, how can a nation expect a favorable answer to their prayers, while boldly claiming that it is not their purpose to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free?" And yet our nation predependence on God, the President publicly asking his declaring their determination not to fulfil the only condipolitical and strategic policy? Is not this our great neces-

to leave the murky atmosphere, of compromise and a timeserving expediency, for the purer air and elearer light of

rests the responsibility of deciding the question jet deed to the State to enstitute a controlling power is in.

Representing therefore a society, or anizod the inducentian | week? Has the not suffered immensity in h.

which she professes to be the power and wisdom of a

er, while we stand still and sec the salvation of the Lori Of course our help and hope are in the Lord. But .

Constitution itself, and spurning all tarther dus-creto so cataloging political, ecclesisation and see nation was never so well prepared to defend the ar-rightnessures and but analy as now. The sharm of additation is dispelled; the siren voice of Christians and drowned and the change of arms, and the sharms of hosts of deadly hate. Why shall not the dust ha-notes of deadly hate. Why shall not the dust ha-peaking with almost a driver authority, add-

Missi nary Association, open discoversport of with Mathe contraballs, as he had to not her. I'h let ers ou Gen. Bu. r were satisfactory as I meour, singport N ws al | | 12 toll - "st of from F rtress Monroe broght lothe flice of the Anoman Missi ary Association, grade Powla Checkwol, who hall en laboring in this city, very as poalog for the Y mag Men's " ristian

At Washington Mr Lockwool was fav andly received ler at Fortress Mouroe. Gen. Wool cordially responded to the proposition of the American Missionary Association made through Mr. Lockwood, and offered every needful fa friends of humanity and freedom, respecting this now field of usefulness, upon which the American Missionary Assaciation propose to enter, and for the prosocution of which pan, Trensurer, No. 61 John Street, New York.

LETTER FROM THE REV. P. FRANKLIN JONES [Mr. Jones is Chaplain of the 1st Regiment of New-York

Volunteers. He writes to the Young Men's Christian As-CAMP BUTLER, Newport Nows. Virginia

** * * I I see, and when I see, cannot but feel that this war has oponed a wide and offectual door of usofulness to the slave population of Virginin, and more especially to those who have fled not sought refuge from the oppress or's houds within our lines. Of these there are now large or's honds within our lines. Of these three are now large numbers in and about Fort Monroe. Among them are ma-ny pious souls, but they are, in this distracted same of things, without any one to watch over them, or to give them religious instruction. Destitute and desolate as they are imploring hands to God, amid the desolation of these fear-Their condition is one that domands the atten

"I arrived at the Fortress this morning, Sopt. 3) called

on Gen. Wol, who expressed his appreciation of the en-torprise as much have been expressed film. The Rev C. W. Dongon, Chaptain of the H. spital, has given some atread y second you need a cheap farrank country, constructed for them, expressly. They can in y full religious freed dom, only by the need you. Constants of pay for the blassing of the payment and accompany for which if I insufficies, and greatly in need of the sufficiency of Cod.

"Last vening, while colovers' good the page of the hotel, I over deard music, and directed my flotsteps thither

at their dwellings, ascertain who are christians, comb-them t gether in church capacity, and labor with the Di-vino blessing for their spiritual edification, and the conver-

tion, and weak-day instruction, through the teaching of anwill he a sufficient number of soldiers and others who will Tho contrahands' receive regular rations

ornment, and large number are employed in public service. Others are industriously contributing cowards their own support in various kinds of omployment. Sevoral cagogo in fishing, clamming and oystering. Tho largest number are oquartered in deserted houses near the Seninary; true), there will be abundant from for charity in clothing,

bedding, &c.
I shall mingle largely with my roligions instruction, the inoulcation of industry, order and good conduct in every respect. They appreciate this to a great extent already. lask a special intent in your prayers, that I may be en-dowed with wisdom and grace, qualifying me for these pe-culiar and momentous responsibilities. I never viewed God's hand-pointings so plainly as now."

"I find more and more cause for thankfulcoss that it is my privileged lot to ministor to these people. Carey, one of the leaders, informs me that there has heen a general and growing expectation among the slaves that God would soon undertake for them. After Mr. Lincoln's election, and before his innuguration, his master said to him, 'You are the cause of all this.' He replied, 'Well, Master, it is only what I have been expecting a long time.' Another lealast one that master would let go.

"Many of them seem to be fervent and consistent chris-

tians. Such prayers as they offer cannot but be heard in uona arms, simet 1 mily neurov in de honspassando see of physical means. Before the northern army came on, sinceholders and their minious threateast to burn down the olored church, saying: 11 is your prayers that are bringing at these troubles.

So far as 1 have observed there is no intemperance

ers, and more so than mans. The men work with a wil, because they work in hope of liberty. They have n great thirs for knowledge. My time is fully occupied. Pray

rom the N. Y. Heral SHALL SLAVERY OR THE NATION BE DESTROYED.

The Church f the Puritans was crowded last or ning,

death of the first born and the rain of the country.

American people take warning by this listoried event.

The Egyptian measure of emaneipation had come too late,
for God had taken the matter into his ewn hand. So he
will not wait much longer for North or South mutil he prowell known sarcastic style to speak of modern "reconstruc-tionists," who, like Pharach's advisers said it would be the mation had been made three months ago, the war have been brought to n close and permanent peace establish-States at a cost of three hundred millions, but the war through the heart. We had fed the rebellion with the blood of our own citizens, and have been more tender with the pro-

The Principia.

So says the London Times. So says the European press

In a souse it may be true-and is true-but not in the sense intended by those who have given currency to the statement. Their meaning is, that the question whether Democratic institutions are just, wise, beneficent, and pracent civil war in America. If the Democratic Government can succeed in putting down the rebellion, theu the practieability-and possibly the benefits-of Democracy are established. But if the rebels succeed, we have proof posi tive that Democratic institutions are a failure!

Not quite so fast, gentlemen. By your leave, the com plete success of the Rebellion would prove no such thing. There have been hundreds of successful rebellions against Monarchies and Aristocracies. Louis XVI was beheaded. proving Monarchy impracticable. If our Republican Government should be overturned by a Rebellion, it would only prove-what nobody disputes-that Republics as well

as Monarchies may be overturned.

Our "American experiment," thus far, has proved Democracy to be the most stable, as well as the most progressive element of our system. The Aristocratic, not the Dembeen disturbed. This is not strange, when we consider that Democracy, with us, is normal, is the rule, while Aristocramate Government with us; and whatever rises in rebellion against the government, rises up against Democracy, of

so it is now. Not the Plebians but the Patricians, not the isting order of things. The present rebellion, is a direct attempt to dethrone the Democratic ballot-box, and instal

Our Constitutions, unhappily perbaps, are not without venturing too far out of their accustomed asages. To counfrom the populace, the Senate. Thus it is in the States, and were committed almost semi-monarchical powers.

cessible to treasonable influences. Burr concocted his trea-

All our Legislation, State and National, with scarce a solitary exception, shows the Rarescontaities to be the

nothing to do but to fight the Government! In time of control the politics of the whole country. In time of war,

In one word, the war of rebellion against the government, is a war of the Oligarcy against the people, a war against free institutions, a war against Democracy.

Here, then, is the "trial" to which "Democratic institutions" in this country are subjected. The question is whether loyal Democracy in America, can put down rebellious Aristocracy. This can be done only by abolishing the oligarchy of slaveholders, thus making the United States of

Some scribblers and declaimers on the subject of the rebellion, have sagely affirmed that "universal suffrage" is at the bottom of the difficulty, and that no government can be maintained where it obtains! The plain fact is that the lack of "universal suffrage" is at the bottom of the difficul ty, and that its inauguration would settle the difficulty at once. Had the four millions of slaves enjoyed the right of suffrage, there would have been no slaveholding eligarchy day, and the rebellion is squelched, to-morrow.

Yes! "Democratic institutions in America are on trial." Certainly they are, in the sense that has been explained. trial in America. Or rather, the nation is on trial. If

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS: WHY ARE THEY NOT FORTH-COMING:

For, if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare imself to the battle? 1. Cor. xiv. 8. authorizes the enrolment of hundreds of thousands. The President calls for them. But they do not come. The publie press calls for them. Stall, they do not come. The most urgent appeals are made. But they do not come.

A specimen or two of editorial appeals may suffice. Said

The World, some time ago,

"More men! More men!" is the cry from those who have
in hand the puting down of this rebellion. Shall they have
then? Here lies the only possible doubt about the issue of
the struggle. It is settled that foreign nations will not indetermine the structure of the structure of the structure of
the struggle. It is settled that government can rely upon
to support of the solid masses of all parsies. It is settled
that government still keeps its credit, and can command
money to any mocessary actent. It only remains to be settled whether solidars can be procured in the number retarget the structure of the structure of the structure of
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nation, like a pall, in respect to the object, the animus to:

why the war is to be carried forward, in what spirit was

We submit whether it is discreditable to the intelligence. teer in this war nutil questions like these are satisfactorly

cancy can there be in fighting for our flag?

Will it be said that we are fighting for the Union? The question returns-Is the Union to be a union of freemts rights? Or is it to be a Union of freemen with slave-drive trodden under foot, denied freedom of speech, and lynched

Will it be said that we are fighting for the support of ou Nationality! The question returns whether it is to be a the work which God. Nature, and Humanity requires of all protection of all the inhabitants-or whether it shall be a its bigh duties, and sinking under the weight of its vive

Will it be said that we are fighting for the support of the government for the protection of the inalienable rights all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness-or

Will it be said that we are fighting for the support of the Constitution? The question is, whether it is for the su and its living spirit; or the Constitution as expou ded conformity with its declared object, its language the rules of interpretation laid down by the Supreme Lagr of the United States, and acted upon uniformly, excelling where the interests of slavery forbid?

Will it be said that we are fighting for the restoration

In every view that can be taken, it is manifest that until questions can be authoritatively, definitely, and satis-

termined whether or no "the Almight has any attributes

of liberty in Missouri is well known. That proclamation was most enthusiastically applauded at the very time when it was believed to have been for the deliverance of all the slaves of Missouri. We see it stated in the papers that might be permitted to serve under Gen. Fremont. What does this mean, if not that they desire to assist in liberat-----

DR. CREEVER AT HOME AGAIN.

After his long absence to Europe, and after a brief period of severe indisposition since his return, our beloved brother GEORGE B. CHERVER, is fairly at work again, in his fortress, the honored pulpit of the Church of the Puri-For two Sabbath evenings past, he has spoken with great power, to crowded audiences, who have listened with deep interest and attention. It was our privilege to hear bim last Subbath evening. It was a great effort, and apparently an impressive and effective one. The parallel drawu between the ancient history of Egypt, and the passing history of our own country was most striking and appalling. The hearers felt it to be so. The solemnity resting on their countenances hore unmistakable evidence of the fact. After the close of the meeting, a New-England Member of Congress came forward and thauked him for his able and timely discourse. Such preaching, he said, was everywhere needed. But, he continued, I have not heen so sad for five years, or so well nigh desponding, as while listening to your picture of our country's danger. Dr. CHEEVER gave notice of his intentention to continue these Sabhath evoning discourses on the times, and said it the United States in the light of God's word, and show that it was not the atheistic and pro-slavery instrument that

A brief sketch of the last Sabbath evening's discourse,

THE HERALD IN ITS GLASS HOUSE, should beware of nunciation of secession and hoisting the National flag, it for the purpose of establishing n character for loyalty. But i ra short time past, the Herald has been threatening all the A ti-S evry Journals with suppression, and all the leading nati-slavery men with imprisonment in Fort Lafavnett, with our file of the Herald sustain our charges, and fire for premating secession and properties to hoist a secession flag wer his office and cond. for preaching the most ralid ab litionism ever ntt red in his contry

News of the Dan.

tion to attend a Union meeting. Mr. Buchanan has written a

united action, and not for the discussion of peace proposi-tions. These we must know would be rejected by the States that have seeded, unless we should differ to recog-nize their independence, which is entirely out of the ques-

enail be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or sublugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, with out impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

that is, their original position of absolute dictators of the government, as they were under the Administrations of lighted with the letter. So, doubtless, is Jefferson Davis.

The news from Western Virginia reports a huttle on Wednesday at Greenbrier River, twelve miles from Cheat Mountain, between a Union force of five thousand, under Gen. Roynolds, and fifteen thousand rebels, under Gen. Johnston. The cugagement resulted from a reconnois-sance in force by our troops to assertain the strength of Having drawn out the full force of the enemy the rebels. Having drawn out the Inti force of the enemy feen. Reynolds appears to have retired, taking several pris-oners and a large number of horses and cattle. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 500; Gen. Rey-nold's, 17 killed and II wounded.

The news from Washington reports the continued retiring of the rehels. The enemy's forces on the Upper Po-

The rehels now use only cavalry for picket duty. The Federal pickets were drawn in a little on Thursday night. The Thirty-Seventh New York Regiment are fortifying Munson's flill; the works will be much stronger than those of the rebels. The \$100 bounty voted by Congress is to be credited to the account of deceased soldiers. Gen. McClel. lan yesterday officially uamed the twenty-nine forts and three batteries around Washington. Gen. Wool arrived at Washington yesterday. Secretary Seward has written to washington yestorday. Secretary Seward has written to for Washburne, Me, stating that requests made to him for the release of Robt. Elliott, a prisoner at Fort Lafay-ette, cannot be complied with, the ovidence against him being of a too serious nature.—World.

Missouri.—The report which we had yesterday morning, that Price, with the main body of his rebel army, had evacuated Lexingson, is apparently confirmed. Intelligence has reached Jefferson City, that the whole rebel force left Lexington on Monday, and the place is now believed to be occupant.

Certain Republican ournals are bighly displeased with State Convention at Worcester, and are jubilant over the rejection of the auti-slavery Resolutions offered on that occasion. The Bo ton Advertiser says

"The convention certainly discovered any intention of in-dorsing the fatal doctrines announced by Mr. Sumner, with a distinction which can scarcely be fullering to that gente-man's conception of his own influencess Massachwetts. The resolutions offered by Row. Mr. Charles, as a crucial test of the readiness of the convention to adopt open abolitionism.

It is alleged that the convention cheered Mr. Sumper. who disapproved were so much superior in number as to control the action of the whole hody?"

North Carring News from Hatterns lules reports the North Constitute. Nows from Hatterns toller reports the capture of the ramport propoller Fanny, by the rebels, on her way from the folet to Chicomicomico, with ammunistation of the properties of the troops satisfact and the folet properties of the troops satisfact piles. For example, the troops and the properties of the properties of

Misson | .- The report that Gen. Sturgis had arrived at

iny surgeon, saives must rectail one aim of women's received in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and that his remains were taken to Texas for interment. It is said that the Ben. McCulloch, Jr. has been put up to sustain the preside of the name, and save his troops from disconragement.

One hundred of the Federal wounded at Lexington, reached St. Lonis last night.—World.

Fremont.—The charges of Gen. Fremont against Col. Blair, and the correspondence relating thereto, have been published in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and are presented on published in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and are presented on our fart page. Gen. Premuri annouses that the decu-ments have been made public without his knowledge, and he has instituted inquiry as to the violation of his confi-dence with a view to proceedings against the party. He has tolographed to tien. Scott and the Prediction to that offset. The second arrest of Col. Blair is on the ground of the refusing to retalk his sword and just his regiment when on its way to the battlefield .- It

Com. Stringaam's Retirement.—The circumstances which surrounded the withdrawal of Cupt. Stringham from active service, immediately after the capture of the Hatterns forts, have been enveloped in more than official mystery. Why an officer, who had so recently distinguished hiomelf in a should choose to retire, or stould be dismissed, was a ques-tion asked georally, without any one prehanding to answer. A partial solution is at last presented. Through a letter written from the flag-ship of the Atlantic Squadron by one of its officers, we gather that the retirement of Capt. String-ham was not entirely voluntary. It is represented as grow-ing out of a trifling conflict of authority between the officer with letters containing a reprimand addressed to toe (with letters containing a reprimand addressed to use tem-modore because of his having dispatched the vessel (thitter, instead of having the damages, which were serious, ropaired at Newport's News, where, it is said, no facilities for such work curst. A sharp correspondence custed between Capt. Stringham and the Department, resulting in the remayal of the former from the position which he had occupied to

creditably.
This solution of the matter certainly seems inadequate This solution of the matter certainty scenarios and the case We are obliged to think some important part of the case has not been given. While Commodere Stringham may have tendered his resignation in a moment of resentation. they would have deliberately cousined to private life in officer so efficient in a Nary where good officers are so greatly useded. There is evidently some liok wanning in the chain of existence, and how the public service in protection of the private in the chain of existence, and how the public service in protection of the public service in protection of the public service in produced by withholding it, it is difficult to understand.—Trace.

It will be remembered that Com. Stringham early y d a reported, commendatory of the zeal and skill will which they managed their guns .- Query. Was that the r ason

Gen. Anderson it is said, has resigned his e mound, in

Gen Wol has returned from Washington Fortress Macroe, where it is said, he will remain n withsta ling the runs rs of his goi g . Misso i, to superscede r superin end Gen. Frem t. The statement of Wo 's snper rity Majo G nerals. But Worl is nly Brewn, J. Gon with only the salary of Brigadier Ge ral while Fre nt is

Miss r —The whereabo is of Gen Price was not definitely known at lastst date, some supposing that he was retreating a ward Kansas, and of its that he was neving on

Georgetown. General Fremunt was propared to give him battle, and was expected to leave Jefferson City, vesterday in purent, taking the direction of Selalia. Citik Jackson is reported on roote for Texas. The farmers of Pettocounty generously offered Gen. Fremont \$25,0000 worth of grain graits.—World.

Our advices from Missonry still leavy as in doubt as to he whereachest and intuitions of the relied General Princ. The military authorities at Joffesson City entertain the beforthat he is striving to avoid a battle with Gen. Premost, at other unterstill different yiers, and believe that, when the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince only leaves the prince of the prince of the prince of the tikely to be victorious. Should it prove true, however, that he rain body of the rebels is pushing cowards the Southwest, it is the reported intention of Gen. Premotit to follow the military of the prince of t

N. Co. Money.—The National force at Hatteras Index is being augmented—probably with a view to speedy operations against the robels now occupying Romacke Island. Fire bundred additional troops went down from Fortress Monroe on Snadey. It will be seen that Gen. Mansfeld has been approximated to the command at Hatterns Index, and we shall abundress soon here a good account of him.—The

A Timely Discovery.—The Journal of Commerce has hit upon a plan for closing up the war and bringing the Union back to its integrity. It says:

"Whenever politicians of the North are willing to out off.
Ablancever politicians of the North are willing to out off.
The politician of the state of the politician of canacipation to all managemen in the politician of canacipation to all managemen in the politician of the state of the state of the state of the constraint of the state of the

tope for a glorious reunio:

The Journet's millenium, then, must be near at handfor there has been an time for many years when abelitionism had less to do with politics than now. The number of those who demand that the war for the Union should be converted into a war of semandjustice, is very small, and sign of the Government. From the heptiming of the war to the present moment the Administration has steadily refused to give it may such completion—and in this decision is has been sustained by the great body of the people. If this been sustained by the great body of the people. If the complished. The Journal, however, is much too sanguine. The Southern robels are prompted by no such mixtice as it sawribes to them. They aim at the overthrow of our Nasarious of the Government of the Contract of the Contract of the Union and the Contract of the Contract of the complished. The Journal, however, is much too sanguine.

The Time cannot help knowing that the carnest advocates of emanelpation, as a mease of terminating the war were never so numerous as at present, and that their numbers are rapidly funcessing. Gen. Case, Brownson's Quarterly, the Knickerbocker, &c., within a few weeks pass: One of the loudest guns of the campaign, in that direction, was an Editorial of The Times inmediately after the retigant from Bell's Run. If the Times has been bought off, its numerous coursets to abolitionin have not.

Ke weky.—Various rumors come from Keutacky, and, samog others, a very improbable one, that John C. Breck-incidge had been accidentally shot. A more likely one is that the traitor has collected (as rumor asserts) a large bady of unalcontents and formed a comp in ferousing Courty. Z. Illicoffer's force is now estimated at from twenty to research five thousand usen.

A dispatch from Caire states that the National genboat Types and Le sington, while reconsistening yeaterday dow the Mississippi, encountered the rebel ganboat Jeff. Durit and chased her is within two miles of Columban, when the latteries upon the Kentacky sheer opened, apon them, as us engagement took place, which lasted an horn, withou any damage it the books. The loss of the rebels was an essertative for the properties of the rebels was an exsertance.

From Memphis we learn that at a short distance back of the city there is a comp of instruction, containing five or six regiments. Memphis itself is not fortified. The entire strength of the rehel army under Johnston, the rebel Com-

-Time

Eur. won Views.—Washington Saviday, Oct. 5, 1861. An incligate dittion of Washington, a native of Germany returned flowe yesterday, after a brief visit to his failure had. He represents German sontinent as unanimous in an experimental designation of the properties of the universal that davery was the abeliated. The impression among as less informed elasses; it has the location of kin columns equivalent to a doctaration of connections, and that the issess what the wave solute. In Paris he found the seems that the French name of Sevarogard, and the cylolhispers of a restriction of Localizana to the dominous of France, hate bed considered to induce to a freeding public pinton in that country as to American affairs. But this pinton in the country as to American affairs. But this states who keep up in a correspondence with their friends alsoes who keep up in a correspondence with their friends alsoes who keep up in a correspondence with their friends from their native oversonal interests and sympathies, make great deal of arise, and seems to the American reidents, with whom they are brought nito frequent contact, to make a prench opinion. It is nevertheless, well known that the Government of that of setry sympathies with ours, and the Government of that of setry sympathies with ours, and the Government of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the first principle of the control of the control of the control of the first principle of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the control of the decision of the control of the control of the cont

from Gen. Banks' command that an advance across the Potenna at an early day is probable, in fact, that preparations for that purposs are soon actually in prepares at Conrad's Ferry and other points. The Division of the Army on the Upper Potenna, is represented to loss it, the best condition.—Times.

The Attorney General—I is well than the Balestis very hostile to Gen Ferman and spine instituting his result as a sing on non of his resulting in the Uniform his result as a sing on non of his resulting in the Uniform I his based on his problamation declaring the robel slaves free. The conservation of the Attender Centeral is well known to be one of his unchangeable characteristics; and well known to be one of his unchangeable characteristics; and well known to be one of his unchangeable characteristics; and well known to be could decided the conference of characteristics; and well known to be completely in the conference of the control of the property, he derived the conference of the c

Maryland.—The recessivaists of Baltimore are yet far from being subdued. I have that they will, bothy contest he logislative dection with the Unionists. Reverly Johnson is said to be apprehensive of defeat. That able, widely circulated, and thoroughly jeanified organ of the releas, the Baltimore Sun, begins to show its teeth again, after a sileuce of three or four recks.—The superior of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the sta

Policy of Eurocapation—Horizopus, October Sthelper predict that the round of Foruset, if it takes place at all, will not be based by the Administration upon the proclamation of liberty. The President thought proper to moitify it, on the grounds of expediency; but no one will dony the right to abolish silvery by marial law when it is olearly assertained that the existence of the institution is incommodated by the silvery by marial law when it is olearly assertained that the existence of the institution is incommodated by the control of the c

Remusicance against Frem with removal—The public ion in the Headled of the removal of Gen. Fremous ha prought out a number of indignast remonstrances. Gen rarlly, these one from those deeply induced with the ser inners of religion and philauthrapy. One of the Cabino fifteens to-day received a latter from an influential elergy man, from which I am permitted to make the following of the control of the control of the control of the cabinot of the rard.

"God gave David the power to kill tolish with a single smoo stone, taken from a brock. God will enable Fremont, hamper and stripped by the tovernment, in overcome the enemies of fre dom. Like David, he will make him the wonger of his wrong and the barrenness of the means which have been given him vivit His lede, only the more given like his victor."

The Government is daily receiving thousands of lette showing that Fremont's proclamation found an eobo in the public heart, and all else is forgotten in the one great reponse to the declaration that we are fighting robels, as that robel property must have the penalty.—Is.

[This shows what influence the Clerge and the Church light exert, if they would but attempt it.]

Bagging.—The Pientinad Dispa & says: We have a numerous army on the Potomac—ir its ardox be not retrained, before Christean is can pland the colors of the Confederate States upon Paparil Hell.¹²

From a Commissions —Our Washington dispatches i form as that as ever Gen. Fremont's commissions are reognized by the President, and that they are therefore redered with the William Condon Marries of Commission. has been actively engaged in argunizing of Wosters, regulations in some embarases and at Washing requirements, which is not embarases and at Washing requirements by the state of the result of the re

Arch Bidon Hughes, Roman Catholic, is out against questicle in Beyons of Quarterly which deltocated mapping a page of the page

The Episopal Concention, bold, here well, if the Landscape line and the theoretical by against rebellion, republished under the Distriction, and directed to be read in the charefeet. Why action, it, the Herebill, as was natural, is well placed, abiliant.

John Ress and the Cherokers—It is now anglessome whether John Ross and his 2000 Cherokes haven termined to join the robellion. It is alleged the will forfeit a large amount of fuels in the bands of the Property Coroll Government, by so doing.

Influence.—The Tribunc has received, but we this pillshing "an enest and forebile letter from John, "to in favor of making emancipation a back of the war for it ultimo," or the ground that Mr. Pee is "an abstitution a long standing" and his advice therefore, would not be levied. Mr. Pee, it is well known, is a Kentuckian, wis "done-level and the standing "and his advice therefore, would not be levi ed. Mr. Pee, it is well known in Sa Kentuckian, wis "done-level" with the same. By this rule, the tectimony of a repeatant runn-seller, against the traffic, well have no influence. Yet the Tribine, with singular ince sistency, thinks the te-timony of "such men as Gen. Case. O. A. Brownson, and other like long contensors of abstitution" given to the same point, would be "heard and begin by thousands."

The rule, then, seems to be that men of known earnsness, moral principle, disinterestenders, and religious resistentiousness, can have little or no influence, in the conparison with men of different antosedents, politicians, asspeaking under a pressure of circumstances, whom mobeleer suspected of noble qualities.

A precions revelation truly. Quite in keeping with the political ethies of the times.

Gor. Morgem of New York—Is it true that it is series
ifly proposed to make the Gov. a Major General? Or is the
suggestion a sharp satire? What are his military qualifcations? When were they acquired? Was it during he
scetusario brandy and run trailie, in which he amassed his
fortune, and acquired the influence over the lords of the
grog-shop and the "Hingor clearler" Association" that is
enred his nomination and election to the gubernatural
chair of the empire Sate? Or was it in the political cascus? Or in the regency cab. Is at Albany 1—Such an apointment, if made, would go far toward confirming the
suspicion already entertained, that partizina politics, rulethan military science, controls the councils of war, at
Washinzon.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 9.

From Weshington.—The news is meagre. A grant of verive of artillery and evarly was held east of the circ is presence of several of the heads of department and other distinguished persons. An accident courred to one of deartllery wagons by the explosit no fits constant, what fortunately resulted only in bruises and ceratches.

Government has received a dispatch from their lesseceranz, stituing that he is able to maintain his position again the rebel forces in Western Virginia. The Army Depar ment has allowed Gen. Sickler \$30,000 for his latersysteel cannon. Efforts are being made by friends of £ Mayor Berrett to oust the present Mayor of Wushing.

Fortress Monroe. Pilot boat Cognette, on the night 5th inst., picked np several negroes in a yawl host of Care Henry, who were from Norfolk, and took them to Forces Monroe delivering them to the onsteady of the communit

Fifty-seven released Richmond prisoners, taken at Bull Rau hattle, were received at Fortress Monroe Thi inst. They report that the rebel army on the Paton is supposed to number 150,000 men, and that there is St auxiety from an apprehended attack on the scalars. They were released because their wants could not be svited.

Missing newspacehos from Jeffe and ity statements Frem at and McKinstry left there for the west

Markey was reported theory at Gascol West, would ground to St. Louis with 20° me ps writing muchal to Charlenatt for Kentrader, and along heaverd the rest for cervic in Missent. It was even belt that any assertation had breaken and it data part on the state of the properties of the

THURSDAY OCT. 10.

N. Co. on — An improve sing gene t took place on the christs, near Huttern. We twentith labour liegiment, see fund at Ulaconoi is, were attacked by a superior rebel from and oesipelled to retreat, leaving about fifty was despatched towards the rebel force, and opport was despatched towards the rebel force, and opport a heavy fire of shot and shell on the troops and certain resels in the vicinity, among which was the Fanny, entitured a few days ago. The fire of Muntello seatment the whole force in all directions, killing and wondring, it is supposed, from 200 to 200 rebels, and issuing twen of their toons.

From Hodington—A federal force yesterday admaned to Lewisusilia and took possessin of that important strategie position. An advanced force also occupied Mique's Hill, the rebels retiring in each sees. A securing party, on Tassabay night, eanne upon a company of Robel cavalry, and cagging them to be described and force and the capture of the control of the control

It is reported from Washington, on the best authority, that no 'me has been authority to onlist troops in Canada for the Tioin narray, and that no commissions have been government has tendered the command of the array to Gen. Garibaldi. Every foreigner, however, who has offered his services, accompanying his offer with satisfactory testimonials, has been accepted. Gen. Garibaldi had cerpossed, country, at the same time initiating his desire to Join the federal array. The general being a naturalized citizen, the Geyernment responded by tendering lim a position as brigading serven, and the control of the federal array. Can be considered to the control of the federal array. Can be considered that the control of the cont

The Twenty Secret Regeneric of Massachusetts Volunteers, Volonel (Senator). Wison commanding, numbering 1,400 strong, passed through the city yesterday on their way to Washington. A grand studion was given at the 19th Arenue Hotel, speeches made, and a fing presented.

Rev. Jehn Plerpout, the pact who goes Chaplain in this regularism. was among the speakers, and gave his hearers a spiry dish of abolitanism, wish was raceful with cheers. The Heraid might as well knock under again. The spectre with not keep down. The life of the war is its abolitionism.

monature. Means from Jeffersen City it is reported that on meeting four hundred House Counts where compelled to retent to He mann, Mo, by a greatly segar a rebel force. The robels numbered two thousest and were intending to many the Gasconton States and the second of the segar that the segar t

An at ck on Padue h. Ky is 'aily experted to women to hidren had been removed from the city and early beg was reported ready for a vigor us deferee.—
Wo l.

Gen. Price, at the last accounts, was at Grand Rive Heavy Co. and moving Solo, wird.—T

W a Affai n West rn Viry in appear be againgr wing or in a note of 1 ass or note of the second of th

He has to orranhed to Was ington At more troops at

Mardey—was reported the constant G to all W , W all the non-negligible W and W is position a Sewell second to St. Louis with G is a respectively included: M mutain -T

FRIDAS, Oct. 11th.

Lotte We, New Person — A tunber advance was under a Weshnoop right to be use as the input Potonic step, New All Sevietin record the river and feeling the Langhage about the order from Chain Bridge. They met with no obstruction from the rabels. Beconsistences full to discover any belly of the enemy's troops along the whole loss of the Potonic within six miles of the federal positions, our the general belief is that the rebels have entirely fallen back on Manassas. A grand sensation was assolin Washington vectorally by rumors of an engagement in the direction of Lewissian. The reports, horself, the contraction of the property of the

Giose 9° a commends in the War Department the quartering of the troops, disting the winter, in wooden house, but for a seminash king the view companies such at Old and the commend of the companies which are to a summand the reads between Perires Monroe and Serall's Point. The try Young Ancrew co-hange is few whote with the life Point lattery on Westmankey, without any result on either aids.

Impacts as Rioten Tener reset that General Beynolds and disological Lee from his seakarous as Hig Spring. The releast actuaged their camp equipage and ammunities, and burnel several hundred moisted, on making their referent. General Researchan's last Mountain Cove, a strong position teenly fave miles beyond Casley. His position there is a challenge to the rebeds, which it is not espected they will accept.—

World

Sketches of Fast Day prea hing-copied from The Tribune.-In New York, The Rev. Dr Bellows said:

"At the South are eight millions, shiftless in habits, lazy, of lower moral tone, curse d with Slavery, pursuing a mono-tonous industry, and deriving their whole support from a hadly tilled soil - while in respect to manufactures and the arts, comparison between the two sections is impossible."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng said:

"The lumna race, not nevely the American nation, but the human space will time to ome, are interested in the most intense degree in the criterio-for there is death to hamal liberty and submission to the most unclenting, most bloody tyramy that ever cursed the earth, if the Rebels win. The civilized world behinds the spectade, knowing that this is not merely a question of resistance to the encochances to African Stavery, but that the interest of the whole world, for all future time hinge upon our victory or defeat."

The Rev. Dr. Vinton said

"But if Slavery be abused by a denial to the slave of social rights, reconnal dignity, family ties, and he is reduced to a clusted that may be bought or sold, his marriage sullified, the person of ofther sexviolated, then the eitilization becomes chased, the social law is set at anught. Power, more limited subtrary power, was exercised. In inquiring into the effects of such Slavery, Dr. Vinton sustained himself by quoting from Jefferson.

The Rev. Mr. Sloane said

"Doubless man blind eyes well be opened by the rebellion, many lips long sential queen the subject of sakery would again be moved. There would be ten, parhaps a handred, to apeak out bodly to day where there are one a handred, to appeal and the universe while the contraction of the same and the same and the same be found unfaithful, and the universe while counsersains many sins of wheil we were guilty would omit that one which above all others had wongest about the present deplorable conflict.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever said

"The present war was the columnation and development of Stavery. God had chosen in former times to afflict nations for their siss by the aword as war, famine, wild heats, and pestilence. And if we would escape these tisings we must work for the abolition of slavery?

Family Miscellagy.

y Faire to the same

Mulicipal de la contra del contra de la contra del l

Nay to grav it rk us reas

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Where property is not ever the state of the

Silve hanger over Helm Silve hanger over Helm danger mere Weeringer for the the short saidt marks.

Lover is thy light extingues of Office goin at light the love of the density of the love o

Bright eyes flas ing it esses waving May have p wer to win thee yet. But e'en then that guardian spirit Oft will whisper in thine car, And in sil nee, and at midnight.

Orphan, thou most sorely stricken, Of the monrhers thronging earth, clouds half veil thy brightest sunshine, Sadness mingles with thy mirth; (Fet altho) that centle hosom

Yet, aitho' that genue nosom
Which hast pillowed oft thy head
Yow is cold, thy mother's spirit
Cannot rest smong the dead.
(d) her watchful eye is o'er thee,

Through the day, and still at night,
Hers the eye that guards thy slumber,
Making thy young dreams so bright.
O ! the friends, the friends we've cherishe
Have we were to see thou die

How we weep to see them die
All unthinking they're the angels
That will guide us to the sky!

-United Presbyte

BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives sketches of what he saw on the Silver Banks, near Hayti:

The hanks of coral on which my divings, narrated in the

length, and from ten to twenty in breadth.

On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever behalf The water varies from ten to one hundred feetin depth, and

feet, when submerged, with little observation is the night. The bottom of the ocean, is many piness on these banks is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is sudded with correl column, from ton to use bandred feet in height, and from one to eightly feet in diameter. The tops of these more lofty support a myrid of pyramical pendants, each firming a system over; eight oner; giving the reality to the imagina.

from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lefty support a navised of pyraminal pendants, each ferming a system of the property of the pendants of the result of the pendants from a rh after a risk, if a site diver stans in the bottom of the cosan, and gravity. It is through these into the deep winding avenue he feels that they fill bim with an exert an axe as if he we in some old catchedrs, which had long been buried seenable when the world seenable with the stans of the water, as if those follows a wave. Here and if those follows were towards the unique of the water, as if those follows were towards by some state.

There were could variety of immunitie treashrube, and plane, in every revice of the raft, where the water had dep sled the lost of the They were all of a famil to, warm of the plan light they review all varieof every is decade, if it did from planes family militar with a veg taken to declare. It is pure scaler attracted my a lection is resealed as each in firmness is, of variey of the

The fish who has it is to see any way are in the y were of

like cats and dogs one of small size resembled the bullterrier. Some darted through the water like meteors,

To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I of a naturalist to do so, require more space than my limits sunfish, sawfish, star-fish, white shark, ground shark, hlue fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their

There were the ribbon-fish, from four to five inches to trude like those of the frog. Another fish was spotted like male or female watches the egg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from four to five hun-

PEOPLE WE CAN DISPENSE WITH.

at the North Pole, or Central Africa, or any far-off place where the voyagers will be warranted never to come back again? If so, we can point out quite a cargo whose export would never be lamented over, by their native land. Wo are not sure but the government would pay their entire exlist of the most promising.

The man "who can't live within his salary," and is always wanting to borrow money, but who wears as fine

The woman who brings up her daughters on a diet of eurl papers and dancing school, and "cannot account for Anna Maria's conduct," when she clopes with a penniless

The man who would rather buy a new coat, (on credit,) and cheat the tailor, than to be degraded by a neat patch

The woman whose stocking toes resemble a cullender in their ventilating conveniences, but who considers a nicely executed darn in the skirt of a dress to be vulgar beyond

and stands with his hands in his pockets, until it is too late

The woman who always has to stop and sew on her bon-

Says a writer. No mother would feed a child on the sources of disease. The cows in New York, fed on distillory slops, are no worse off and no more diseased than thousthe slops, but the liquor of the distillery, with the additional poisons of tea, coffee, tobacco, and various drug medi is s. What with diseased mothers and distillery cows, our children have a hard time of it: and so ten or written upon this subject for years, and I am determined said she

that people shall think upon it .- When they have once causes of infant mortality and the means of staying its ter-

DOMESTIC FAULTS.

another. The Eastern traveler can combine his forces scarcely escapes the mosquitoes that infest the air he -but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, the rude, doghas turned all the current of affections from their course, skeleton of companionship stalks alone.

THE QUARRELSOME CHILDREN.

Willie and Susau Morris lived in a little cottage on the banks of a small river. They had several brothers and sisters : but I shall not say much about them, as it is of Willie and Susan that I have to speak. They both went to Sunto say that they were not so when they came home. Willoved him very much; and perhaps Willie would have attended better to what he said, if it had not been for Susan who, though a year older, instead of trying to lead him right, set him a very bad example. She was quarrelsome, and fond of having her own way. They would even quarrel about such a small thing as whether it was one mile or two to the nearest town, though neither of them knew; and if they had asked their father, he would have told them at once, and so saved them from committing the great sin of quarreling.

especially for brothers and sistors; for the Bible tells us to live together in love. One day, however, such a terrible thing bappened through this sad sin, that I think it quite cured them. It was in winter, and they had been to slide an ash. Willie said he thought it was an ash.

"An ash! what nonsense. Willie, do you think I can't see? Of course it is a beech," said Susan.

"What did you ask me for, if you knew so well?" said

Susan screamed when she saw him disappear under the again. Her screams brought Mr. Owen who was walking milk of a sick cow, if she knew it; hut is there any reason that way; and at that moment Willie appeared again above to suppose that the milk of a sick uoman is more healthy the water, at some distance down the stream. Mr. Owen ran towards him, managed to get him out, and carried him

think it inevitable and have got hardened to it. I have alive and sensille now .-- But how did it happen Susan?"

hope you will now ask God to forgive you and to give

THERE are two things in which all, or nearly all

The man everybody likes is generally a fool. The

A woman in Buffalo was awakened by hearing her bark at her chamber door. She got up and let him when he seized her by the gown and would not let go she had followed him into the parlor, where she discorthat the carpet was on fire from coals which bad fi from the grate.

Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern Sta-This is a large sheet of 4 feet 4 inches, by 3 feet 3 inches No stamps taken except for odd change.

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